

## ST. JOHN'S SWAMPED IN VOTE

## BUT MUSTERED 124 VOICES IN THE TRINITY ELECTION.

Trinity Vestry Sustained by 530 Votes

St. Luke's and Intercession Voters Challenged, but Result Would Have Been the Same Without That Vote.

For the first time in 200 years Trinity had an opposition ticket in the annual election of wardens and vestrymen, held yesterday in the vestry room. The voting members of St. John's Chapel, who are now seeking in the courts to restrain Trinity Corporation from discontinuing St. John's as a corporate part of the parish, put a second ticket in the field, which, though defeated, polled nearly one-fifth of the total vote.

All of the present vestrymen and the senior and junior wardens were reelected. The St. John's ticket indorsed all but four of the incumbents. The final vote was 529 to 124 in favor of the straight parish ticket. There are 1,250 voters in the parish; before yesterday every annual election had been carried through with barely enough votes cast to conform with the Trinity ordinances.

The votes were cast in four ballot boxes, according to the groupings of the various chapels. The vote by groups resulted thus: St. Agnes, regular ticket, 143; St. John's ticket, 6; Trinity Chapel and St. John's, regular ticket, 55; St. John's 22; Chapel of the Intercession and St. Luke's, regular ticket, 190; St. John's, 10; Trinity Church and St. Paul's, regular ticket, 14; St. John's, 16.

From the earliest moment of the balloting it was manifest that the parishioners of St. John's Chapel, through their counsel, Charles H. Beckett and W. H. Hamilton, were preparing to contest the election if such a course should appear to be expedient. But the result showed that the successful ticket would have won by three to one without the disputed votes. When the first voter from St. Luke's Chapel stepped forward to deposit his ballot Mr. Beckett challenged his vote on the ground that St. Luke's communicants were not qualified to vote for the officers of Trinity. Mr. Beckett also challenged the first voter from the Chapel of the Intercession on the same grounds.

The Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity and by virtue of that position the inspector of elections, ruled that the challenged votes should go in the box. After that Mr. Beckett or Mr. Hamilton challenged each of the 283 voters of the Chapel of the Intercession who appeared and each of St. Luke's contingent of 70 voters.

Later Mr. Beckett said that by challenging he was laying the ground for a possible quo warranto action in the Supreme Court. Under the religious corporations act, he said, communicants of a church whose property had been bought outright by another church do not hold the franchise in the purchasing church unless by a vote of that church the franchise is granted. Trinity had never voted such privilege to St. Luke's and the Chapel of the Intercession, said Mr. Beckett. The Chapel of the Intercession came into Trinity parish in 1897 under a special act of the Legislature authorizing Trinity to assume its obligations. St. Luke's has always had the standing of a free mission chapel, according to the contention of counsel for St. John's Chapel, and not until the present election have parishioners of St. Luke's been allowed to enjoy the franchise.

The electioneering that was done in Trinity yesterday was something that would have startled even the oldest whips in Tim Sullivan's balliwick.

The insurgents from St. John's accepted the full ticket of the regulars with the exception of four vestrymen—Richard Delafeld, Nicholas F. Palmer, Francis S. Bangs and Mr. Cammann, the comptroller. Against Mr. Cammann they nominated Philip L. Schell, a woolen merchant. Their other nominees were Henry St. John Hyde, a member of Trinity Church, who is known to favor the continuation of St. John's Chapel; Herman Gostow, and William C. Deas, the Republican leader in the Eighty-ninth ward, and a clerk in the Tax Assessor's office.

The 9 o'clock service in Trinity had hardly been finished when the voters from Trinity Church itself and the six chapels of the parish began to assemble outside of the main doors. Down from Varick street came the St. John's insurgents, thirty or forty of them in the first delegation. Each man wore a white badge with the name "St. John's" stamped across it.

The vicar of each of the six chapels appeared early, each with a long list of communicants and pew holders in his hand. The vicars stood near the entrance to the church, their eyes alert for their respective parishioners, and many whispered consultations were held with the shadow of the bronze doors. The voters from St. John's took up positions just within the iron gates at the end of Wall street, stacks of the white insurgent ballots in their hands.

"Here is St. John's ticket," they said as they handed out the ballots to every man entering; or, "Don't fail to vote for the continuation of St. John's." Later in the day some of the bolder insurgents even went so far as to announce to incoming voters as they offered their ballots: "Here is the only regular ticket."

St. Luke's was the early rush to vote that before the box had been in the vestry room there was a line within the church extending from the vestry room door clear back through the south aisle to the church entrance. Of this line over a hundred wore the white badges of St. John's. Many of the voters so marked were men from the docks and the warehouses of Greenwich Village.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellingher of St. Agnes's Chapel, which has a voting representation of 425, saw how the lay day in the main line and quickly marshalled the friends of his parishioners near the church doors. Then instead of putting the voters in line with the St. John's men he started a new line moving down the center aisle of the church and converging with the first carrier of blue ballots. This line carried blue ballots.

Within the vestry room everything was

## as a polling place should be. There were

lists and check lists on the table before the ballot box, and the lawyers representing St. John's parish had their own lists for comparison. Dr. Manning sat behind the ballot box, and with him as assistant inspectors were A. S. Murray, Jr., Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Elihu Chauncey, Dr. W. M. Polk, J. T. Lockman, C. F. Crane, Col. Jay, Edmund B. Randolph, David B. Ogden and J. H. Van Amringe.

Whenever Mr. Beckett for the St. John's people challenged, Dr. Manning noted the challenge and the ballot was allowed to slip into the box. Occasionally a hurry call was sent out for one of the chapel vicars and the right of a certain parishioner to vote was established.

Outside in the body of the church sat several of the clergymen of the parish. The Rev. Dr. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's, was one of these. Dr. Geer was quick to spot his parishioners when they appeared to vote, and he hurried over to shake hands with six Chinamen who as communicants had come to exercise their franchise.

Just before the polls were closed at 7 o'clock the vote from the downtown office district came in heavily. St. John's, which has only 136 votes, had practically shot its bolt by noon, when over a hundred of the white ballots had been deposited in the box. The votes of Trinity itself and the other five chapels were almost solidly in favor of the regular ticket.

"We do not expect to win," said Otto Freyer, one of the whips of the St. John's faction. "We did not hope to be able in any way to secure the control of the vestry even in the smallest measure. The object of our endeavor will be gained if we prove through the strength of our vote to-day that St. John's Chapel is not a dead congregation. If we turn out all but eight or ten of our people to cast a vote of protest it should be manifest that we still have a right to continue the mission on Varick street."

## CASTRO PLANNED TROUBLE.

## Government Had Specific Reasons for Driving Him Back to Europe.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Now that Cipriano Castro is safely on his way back to Europe and in a position where he can make no trouble for the time being, officials of the Government here are letting out a little information about the details of the reasons for keeping him out of Venezuela. Until now it was simply said that this Government did not wish to have any more trouble in Venezuela and did not care to run the risk of having Castro in that country.

Today, however, it was learned that the State Department had information of a definite character that Castro had plans laid for an effort to overthrow President Gomez and regain control. It seems that he started his plans while in Europe, and from European sources the State Department got part of its information.

Later advices from Venezuela also indicated that Castro's friends were active. There was such an accumulation of evidence that the State Department felt convinced that Castro would make trouble the moment he landed in Venezuela. In Europe he was quiet as saying that three weeks after his return to Venezuela he would be in power again. While this was a newspaper interview, the State Department took cognizance of it and made it a part of the evidence upon which the case against the disturber was built. Not being altogether sure as to the ability of President Gomez to keep Castro down, the Government here took steps to upset his scheme.

The French Government will permit Castro to remain in France if he wishes to do so. The authorities believe he can do no harm there. He will be under the surveillance of the French police. If Castro should go back to Berlin the German Government, which has not had a hand in the Castro matter, will be asked to keep an eye on him. Whichever he goes he will be watched.

This Government has had nothing whatever to do with the refusal of the Venezuelan Government to permit Señora Castro to land in that country. The State Department is not informed of the reasons for this attitude. The understanding here was that Venezuela would have let Castro land, and why his wife should be sent away is not thoroughly understood. Of course if Castro had set foot on Venezuelan soil he would immediately have been placed under arrest.

## \$7,100 FOR MRS. REDDINGTON.

## She Obtains a Verdict in Her Suit Against George Hartford.

A verdict for \$7,100 was awarded yesterday to Mrs. Caroline G. Reddington by a jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in her suit to compel George Hartford of Orange, N. J., to live up to the terms of a contract made with her on July 5, 1905, in which he agreed to pay her \$60,000 and interest in ten yearly installments if she would allow the estate of her uncle, George F. Gilman of Bridgeport, Conn., to be administered without opposing it before the Surrogate in Manhattan. Before his death Gilman had been associated with Hartford in the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, and his heirs, Mrs. Reddington among them, had signed a paper agreeing to the administration. The testimony of Mrs. Reddington said that she had gone to Hartford after considering the matter and told him that she intended to withdraw her signature and begin a contest. She said that he then offered her the \$60,000 if she would submit to the terms of the first agreement but that he paid only one installment and refused to pay more.

The defendant said that he had made the agreement while suffering from nervous prostration and that Mrs. Reddington had misrepresented the facts when she came to him.

## MRS. HUNT DEAD AT 108.

## She Was Born in 1800 and Sheek Hands With Lafayette.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, who would have been 108 years old on August 31 next, died last night at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Warren F. Wicks, at 407 Adelphi street, Brooklyn. She was taken ill last Friday and grew worse gradually until the end came.

Mrs. Hunt was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1800, and at the age of 27 married Reuben Hunt of Dean street, Brooklyn, and James Hunt of Shelton, Conn., survive. She also leaves nine grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Her faculties were but little impaired.

Mrs. Hunt shook hands with Lafayette when he came to New York.

## YOUNGSTERS SUE L. SCHEPP

## DON'T LIKE THE WAY HE RUNS HIS COCONUT BUSINESS.

So He Fired Them Out—He Controls 875 Shares of the Stock and They 123.

The affairs of L. Schepp & Co., eminent in the coconut trade, will be before Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court this morning on an application for an injunction by Payne L. Kretzmer, former vice-president, and Herman Obertubbe, recently secretary of the company, who were ousted at a meeting of the board of directors on February 9. These former officials, who are also minority stockholders, will ask for the appointment of a temporary receiver pending the decision in the injunction case.

Among the allegations in their complaint is that the head of the company, Leopold Schepp, who created the business, has been loaning the company's money out in Wall Street on call, getting from 6 to 24 per cent. for it and paying the company only the usual rates of interest. It is also asserted that he proposes to compel the company to buy from him for \$600,000 the property at 165 Duane street, where the business is conducted, which property the minority stockholders assert is worth only \$340,000.

The complaint, which was filed by J. S. & H. A. Wise of 20 Broad street, names as codefendants L. Schepp & Co., Leopold Schepp, Florence Schepp, his daughter; Marion E. Rushbrook, Francis L. Wandell, Samuel S. Conover, Benjamin F. Werner, James J. Thornley, Harry Belgard, Harry F. Schepp and J. W. Zellner. Werner succeeded Kretzmer as vice-president and Belgard got Obertubbe's job as secretary at the election in February.

The complaint states that Leopold Schepp is the real owner of 875 shares of the capital stock, the rest being owned by Kretzmer and Obertubbe, the former having 100 shares and the latter twenty-five. It states that if any of the stock stands in the name of any one else they do not own it, but are "mere pawns, figureheads, dummies, straw men, and representatives of Leopold Schepp, who have been placed in the ostensible position for the purposes and designs of Mr. Schepp and clothed with the apparent garb and qualification as directors."

The plaintiffs relate how at the meeting on February 9, by a vote of stock standing in the names of Kretzmer, Florence Schepp, Wandell and Rushbrook, Schepp, Obertubbe and Zellner, they were ousted as officers and directors, and they allege that it is the purpose of the defendants to exclude them as minority stockholders from their proper return on their stock. They apply to Leopold Schepp an assortment of adjectives, among which are "overbearing, exacting, domineering and insolent." They say that finding the business successful in the hands of the plaintiffs beyond his expectations, and expressing a desire of reducing the management of the business to his own hands, he sought to displace the plaintiffs by a vote of his domination. Mr. Schepp demanded that they give him an option on their stock at a price to be fixed by himself "and has from time to time attempted to use his full power, force, potency and influence to oppress, coerce, overbear and compel them to do so."

The complaint declares that Kretzmer is 38 years old and went with the old Schepp firm when he was 17. Obertubbe is 37 and has been there for 14 years. Mr. Schepp is 62 years old and has been there considerably longer than anybody else. The complaint says that Mr. Schepp is interested in various businesses, largely in Wall street and the Stock Exchange, and that he was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange and that until two years ago he spent an average of two hours a day in the coconut business.

The complaint says that he bought 25 shares of stock, which had a par value of \$100, for \$200 a share, or \$2,500, while Obertubbe bought 25 shares for \$5,000. If the complaint is true, Mr. Schepp bought 25 shares for \$5,000, but that he was compelled to sell it below its real value by the same methods Schepp is using toward the plaintiffs. The complaint recites that Schepp owns two lots near the northwest corner of Duane and Hudson streets and controls another lot for which he pays \$1,700 a year rental, making a total of \$34,000. On the property is a ten-story building in which the business is done. It was built twenty-eight years ago and is described by the complaint as antiquated and rated in the lowest class by the Building Department and classified by underwriters as a "fire trap." The building, they say, is worth not over \$23,000 and the entire property not over \$34,000. The complaint says that Mr. Schepp stated that the corporation should and would buy the property from him at \$600,000 and that he told the plaintiffs that if they opposed the sale they would be forced out of the company.

The plaintiffs assert that Schepp has caused their salary and dividends to be withheld for eighteen months, although they have had a small drawing account. They say that the company has accumulated funds and accounts receivable of \$100,000. They declare that Mr. Schepp has loaned to himself \$25,000 to \$100,000 at nominal rates which he has loaned to bankers and brokers in time of stress at from 6 to 24 per cent. They assert that he has compelled the company to pay to his daughter, Florence Schepp, salary equal to that of the vice-president, although she takes no part in the business, because she is the nominal holder of 100 shares of stock.

Attached to the complaint is a schedule stating that the company has paid dividends in lieu of salary of \$101 of \$1,190, \$34.48 of which \$38.80 went to Schepp and \$75,000 to his daughter. Kretzmer got \$78,000, Obertubbe \$19,800 and Holter \$16,250.

The plaintiffs ask for an injunction restraining the defendants from making any contract to purchase the Schepp premises, or that the contract be annulled and rated to prevent the paying over of \$22,000 rental and to restrain the directors from paying any salary to Florence Schepp, or from loaning the company's funds.

## DIVORCE FOR MRS. DELAFIELD.

## Wife of Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Says She Was Deserted in Paris.

RENO, April 13.—Lettie Lee Delafield, formerly Lettie Lee Sands of New York, got a divorce from Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., here this afternoon.

Mrs. Delafield told the story of her troubles in the presence of an interested audience. She said that her husband deserted her at Paris in 1907. At that time they were living abroad on account of Delafield's health. He left Paris and went to Switzerland, suddenly ceased to write. Mrs. Delafield put detectives to work and learned that he had applied for a residence in Switzerland, where he planned to get a divorce from her. Her attorneys stopped the proceedings. Mrs. Delafield said that she and her husband had never quarrelled and that her husband's desertion came as the greatest surprise of her life. She did not know that he did not intend to live with her again until she received a letter from him in which he said that her offer to come and live with him at any place that he should choose was evidently a joke.

They had never disagreed on but one subject, which was the question of drink, she said.

Mrs. Delafield was supported in her testimony by her mother, Mrs. Sands. Delafield did not contest the case to any marked degree, though occasionally his attorneys asked a question.

## DISPUTE ABOUT MRS. HAINS.

## Her Lawyer Denies That She Will Testify at Husband's Trial.

BOSTON, April 13.—A difference of opinion appears to exist between District Attorney De Witt of Queens county, New York, and Claudia Libby Hains of Boston as to whether she will testify at the trial of her husband, Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., for the murder of William E. Annis. District Attorney De Witt announced that Mrs. Hains would be present at the trial, but her counsel to-day denied that she would attend the trial. The lawyer said:

"You cannot make it too emphatic that Claudia Hains is not going to attend the trial of her husband. She is not going. I am not going. None of us is going. I cannot understand why the statements to the contrary are being made in New York. Somebody is making."

"District Attorney De Witt came here on Saturday and had a talk with me. We agreed that if he were to see Mrs. Hains he would not attempt to induce her to go to New York or attempt to get anything from her in the way of evidence. Mr. De Witt saw Mrs. Hains and talked with her in a general way for a short time and returned to New York."

"I cannot tell you the exact conversation that passed between them, but I am at liberty to state the result. The result is that she will not go to the trial. She gave the District Attorney no letters, no documents, no depositions, no promises. I think that this statement should settle that matter for good and all."

## OLD BANK THEFT DISCLOSED.

## Jenkins Trust Co.'s Loss of \$18,000 Comes Out From Report on Its Successor.

When the inventory of the Lafayette Trust Company, under which name the Jenkins Trust Company of Brooklyn was reorganized, and which in turn had to quit business last fall, was filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn on Monday by Receiver Alfrod, one of the items in the scheduled assets was the following:

"Other assets, including furniture and fixtures, and First National Bank loan adjustment, valued at \$108,750."

As soon as this came to the attention of President Huber of the First National of Brooklyn yesterday he issued a statement denying that the First National owed the Lafayette Trust Company anything, and said that, on the other hand, the Lafayette Trust Company owed the First National \$976.

It was learned from another source that while the institution was the Jenkins Trust Company an employee stole between \$18,000 and \$20,000 and to cover up his operations entered the money upon the books as having been deposited with the First National Bank, whereas no such deposit existed.

A. Davidson, who became president of the Lafayette Trust Company in the reorganization, said last night that he did not discover the defalcation until some time after he took office and that it was then two years old. Mr. Davidson said the theft had been traced to an employee whose surety company was called on to make good the amount. He declined to give names and wouldn't say what had been done with the man by the surety company.

## WIVES WITH GUNS REBUKED.

## Promiscuous Shooting of Husbands Has Got to Stop, Says Corrigan.

"Were you going to shoot this man?" asked Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs court yesterday of Mrs. Mary Robinson of 556 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, a young woman charged with chasing her husband on Oliver street with a revolver.

"Yes, he's my husband, and he's deserted me for another woman. I caught him at her house to-day."

The charge was disorderly conduct. "Why aren't you carrying concealed weapons?" said the Magistrate.

"Well, your Honor," explained Clerk Dyer, "this woman's a Catholic and can't get a divorce."

"Is that any reason she should be allowed to shoot him? I don't believe in dragging in the Church as an excuse for killing. This promiscuous shooting of husbands has to stop. If I can stop it, I am opposed to such indiscriminate liberties being taken by women. I fine them both \$10 for disorderly conduct."

The Magistrate afterward remanded the woman's fine but held her in \$500 bail for Special Sessions on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

## THE TURBINE CHESTER WON

## AVERAGED 25.08 KNOTS FOR 24 HOURS HARD STEAMING.

Her Turbines Are Parsons Type—The Salem, With the Curtis Type, Averaged 24.54 Knots—Chester's Crew Gathers in \$2,580 in Bets From the Salem's.

The race of the three 4,000-ton scout cruisers, the Chester, equipped with the Parsons type of turbine; the Salem, fitted with the American type, the Curtis, and the Birmingham, run by reciprocating engines of the best American make, was won yesterday by the Chester. As already told the Birmingham dropped out of the contest on Monday afternoon, leaving the rival turbines to fight it out. The Chester in twenty-four hours hard steaming covered 601.92 nautical miles at the average of 25.08 knots and the Salem did 589.12 in the same period, averaging 24.54 knots. In making this marvellous showing the Chester burned 415 tons of coal and the Salem 420 tons.

The sporting blood on the turbines, as it usually is on rival American naval craft, was hot in engine rooms and stokeholds, and the Chester's engineering force won \$1,000 from that of the Salem. The bluejackets of the Salem dropped \$980 to those of the Chester. The commander of the Birmingham, Capt. Burns T. Walling, said that his ship made no pretence of being in the speed race, but she had demonstrated her ability in maneuvering and her engines were more efficient than the turbines in that respect except at the highest speed. Nobody on the Birmingham put up any money here as a race. She ran about twelve hours at her best and then, as he said, Capt. Walling thought it "expedient to stop" and come to this port and overhaul her engines. They can be put in shape in a day. In the twelve hours that she did the best she could the Birmingham made an average of 24.02 knots and her best hour's run was 24.07 knots.

There was nobody out to see the splendid performance of the two turbines and they did not pass within view of a single merchantman, steam or sail, in the twenty-four hours they were playing fast, mostly along the southwest end of Block Island at 10:45 on Monday morning and steamed south two and one-half hours. This brought them down to the parallel and for the next twenty-one and one-half hours they steamed along it east and west, like boys running on a chalk line. The four funnels of the trio belched heavy black smoke from the West Virginia coal that the perspiring stokers were hurling into their furnaces. The vapor pennants swung low under the force of the half gale that the speed of the ships created and it was not comfortable at all on deck. When they reached the race-track the cruisers headed east. They turned and bounded to the west for four hours, or until 7:30 P. M. on Monday. After that with searchlights illuminating the place where the two parallel runs the three ships sped Europeanward until the Birmingham decided she was not in it as a flyer and at 10:45 P. M. withdrew.

The turbines kept on until 1 A. M. and then laid a course for their native shores, hugging the parallel. The sea was smooth, but the cruisers tossed up a lot of spray forward, some of which drifted as high as the bridges. Whenever they turned at the end of the period set by the Board of Inspection and Survey the ship that had been leading became the ship astern, and a casual looker on might have thought that the ship ahead was winning. Sometimes the sea was so smooth that the ships showed up like white sails on a blue sea. The Chester led until 9 A. M., when the ships turned to the east again, keeping the course until 8:15. Then the final lap began, bringing the Chester to the end of her twenty-four hours at 10:45 yesterday morning, eighteen miles southeast of Scotland lightship.

The three cruisers, looking externally so much alike that a landsman could not tell 't'other from which, dropped anchor off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon. While they were coming in the commander of the Salem sent a wireless to Commander Wilson of the Chester saying in substance: "Our congratulations. There was something the matter with our turbines. We will win yet." To which the Chester responded: "All right. We are ready whenever you are. But we'll beat you worse next time."

Commander Wilson and Chief Engineer A. F. H. Yates of the Chester said she was in perfect condition and she could start immediately on another test. She never made less on the run than 24.50 knots and occasionally reeled off 25.30 knots. The Chester developed 28,000 horse-power and the Salem, which has run with 20,000 horse-power, could get only 17,000 on this trip. Her chief engineer said that something had gone wrong in her starboard turbine, which made fifteen less revolutions than the port. But for this her enthusiasm overflowed and men say she would have made a knot better. The officers of the Chester say that she would have done better also if she had been fitted with the "phenomenally efficient propellers" that are on the shafts of the Salem. The Chester is going to get this type of propeller when she returns from a cruise to Liberia with the Birmingham and the Salem. They will start on April 21 and meanwhile will have to get along in the shape they are in at present.

The test was made under the personal supervision of the Board of Inspection and Survey. Capt. Frank H. Bailey of the board was on the Chester. Commander W. W. White was on the Birmingham and Commander Gustav Kaemmerling was aboard the Salem. After the cruisers got to anchor they went to Washington. They inspected the cruisers before and after the race. They will report to the Navy Department. The race was partly to determine the relative ability of the reciprocating and turbine engines at high speed and their coal consumption. As the Birmingham dropped out it is likely that her performance will be counted only for the twelve hours she was trying to keep pace with the turbines.

The commanders say the sea was not rough and the air was clear and that all the ships were as steady as a church. None rolled or pitched and the vibration was not worth mentioning. The impression of the experts aboard the cruisers—every one of them—is that Uncle Sam has the finest squadron of scouts in commission.

San Francisco, April 13.—A jury to try Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, for alleged bribery was sworn to-day in Judge Lawlor's court. When it looked as though the trial of the case would at last begin Special Prosecutor Francis J. Heney insisted upon securing a thirteenth juror to be used as an alternate in case of the sickness or death of the regular twelve.

Calhoun's counsel protested against this because of the delay, as it has taken three months to secure twelve men without opinions.

After hearing arguments Judge Lawlor decided that the thirteenth juror must be secured.

## WANTS SOME OF SPANG WEALTH.

## Frenchman Claims Connection With Rich Pittsburg Family.

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—The millions amassed by William Spang, one of the pioneer iron men of Pittsburgh, are coveted by a Frenchman from whom a letter was received to-day by Mayor William A. Magee of Pittsburgh.

The writer, who signs himself "J. L'Abbot, 13 Rue de Siam, Paris," and who says that he has taken the advice of the United States Consul at Paris before writing, says that he is a close relative of the Spangs here and is entitled to a great share of the money, which he understands was amassed here and which is now being spent by the descendants.

## LOCK UP THE AUTOMOBILES

## When They Are Stopped for Speeding Is Alderman Brown's Idea.

Alderman B. W. B. Brown at yesterday's meeting of the board brought forward a new scheme to prevent automobile speeding. In an amendment he presented to the ordinance relating to the rules of the road there was this clause:

"If the person arrested is the owner or driver of an automobile or motor-driven vehicle and the charge is exceeding the speed limit the automobile or motor vehicle shall be detained in the corporation yards from the time of the arrest until the discharge or conviction of the accused."

## NEW DELAY IN CALHOUN CASE.

## Prosecutor Heney Now Demands a Thirteenth Juror to Act as Alternate.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—A jury to try Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, for alleged bribery was sworn to-day in Judge Lawlor's court. When it looked as though the trial of the case would at last begin Special Prosecutor Francis J. Heney insisted upon securing a thirteenth juror to be used as an alternate in case of the sickness or death of the regular twelve.

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## MAYOR MAGEE IS IMPRESSED BY THE SENSIBLE TONE OF THE LETTER AND HAS PROMISED TO REPLY AT AN EARLY DATE THROUGH THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT PARIS.

The Government appears to have been informed of the movement which was afoot, but its measures were purely defensive. Officers informed their men during the past week that they must prepare to disperse meetings by force. On Monday night orders couched in terms of more than Prussian rigor were issued by Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, directing the troops if necessary to fire on softas and civilians.

This decided a majority of the men. Many messages were sent from barracks to barracks, and at dawn soldiers, led in the first instance by an Albanian corporal and by Kurt Hodja, a member of the Jemiyet, gathered near the Mosque of Saint Sophia, seized the Parliament House and telegraph office, cut some of the wires, arrested some officers and then captured the bridge, which they swung open for an hour to prevent a movement from Pera. Then they killed two officers belonging to the Committee of Union and Progress, one of whom was left lying in his blood until 10 o'clock.

Hilmi Pasha, the Grand Vizier, arrived at the Porte at 10 o'clock to find the Ministers assembled. The news was of the worst kind. Except at the Ministry of War, where four battalions and some artillery were loyal, the regiments of the Guard of the First Division, and even the Salonika Rifles, were melting away. All the approaches to the Parliament building were barred by bodies of infantry, and the building itself was in the hands of the mutineers, who cheered the Constitution and the Sacred Law.

In the same breath they demanded the dismissal of Hilmi Pasha, Ahmed Riza, Mukhtar Pasha and the Ministers of War and Marine, but they welcomed such deputies as arrived with cheers and bias from bugles and trumpets. Sixty-five deputies, a few of whom were committee-men, arrived and passed the forenoon in attempting to calm the troops. Meanwhile the men of the Pera battalions streamed over the bridge at short intervals to join their comrades.

Hilmi Pasha, overpowered by the emergency, refused to take the responsibility of ordering an instant attack with diminishing forces, and at 2 o'clock he proceeded to the Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's palace, where he offered his resignation. At 6 o'clock the Emir Mohammed Arslan, on entering his house, was attacked by troops, who mistook him for Hussein Jahid editor of the Tanin, and mortally wounded him.

Shortly afterward Mahmud sent a troop of lancers to the square. The troops fired into the air, but wounded one or two bystanders. A little later Minister of Justice Nazim was killed by soldiers while on his way to Pera, and the Minister of Marine, who accompanied him, was wounded by a bayonet thrust in the leg.

At 4 o'clock Ismail Kemal Bey and five deputies proceeded to the Yildiz Kiosk, where they urged the Sultan to call upon Kiamil Pasha and Nazim Pasha to form a government as the only way to save the situation.

Abdul Hamid, it appears, had other views. Troops continued to arrive at intervals, battalions from Soutari crossing the strait, and all concentrating on the great square fronting the Mosque of Saint Sophia and the Parliament building. As the afternoon wore on the cries of

## ARMY CRUSHES

## YOUNG TURKS

## Sultan